HUSSEY, ARTHUR Antiquary, 1909, 45

his shoulders, and balances in his left hand, weighing souls. The other windows in the chancel exhibit the patron saints of the United Kingdom, and three female saints, the Virgin Mary, St. Anne, and St. Elizabeth. The window in the tower is a memorial window by the same artists, representing St. Hilda of Whitby, with a brass tablet at the base: "Ad Dei gloriam et in memoriam Hildæ Mariæ Franciscæ Erskine Cole, quæ in vitam intravit sempiternam, Jan. XXIII, A.D. MDCCCXCVIII, ætat 22." The whole of the remaining windows are to be filled with stained glass next year, when the church will be a gem.

The tower contains a fine clock with skeleton face, which chimes the quarters and strikes the hours. The works are in a glass case on the floor. It was executed by Mr. Newey, clockmaker, York, and given by Mr. J. W. Fearnsides, a barrister in London, in memory of his sister, who died at Wetwang in 1895 at the early age of twenty. It contains every modern improvement. The beautiful Norman font, dating about A.D. 1130, is ornamented with interlacing semicircular arches. A List of the Vicars, dating from A.D. 1301, has recently been placed in the nave.

The Hospitals of Kent.

I.—ST. NICHOLAS AT HARBLEDOWN.

By Arthur Hussey.

IN the county of Kent there were thirteen of those hospitals usually called leper hospitals, whose inmates were not only lepers, but those suffering from cancer of the face, scrofulous sores, or neglected skin eruptions, etc.

Mediæval leprosy was a far more serious disease than the leprosy spoken of in the Bible, and was not caused by the intercourse with the East at the time of the Crusades, as leprosy existed in this country before the first Crusade. It has been said that the scourges of the spring months to the peasantry of the country were leprosy and scurvy, caused by the long diet of salted meat without vegetables during the winter months.

The General Council held at the Lateran in March, 1179, by Canon XI. ordered that lepers "unable to live with sound persons, or to attend church with them, or to get buried in the same churchyard, or have the ministrations of the proper priest," were to have their own priests, churches, and churchyards, and their lands were to be exempt from tithe.

The Council of London, in the year 1200, required that they should be kept apart, and the Church committed them to the care of the faithful, who built for them hospitals, where they were looked after, protected, and comforted. These hospitals, in various parts of England, are against a popular idea that those low side windows found in so many parish churches were for the use of lepers.

However, many of these leper hospitals were probably ordinary refuges for sick and infirm poor, as in some the proportion was one leper to three or four non-leprous inmates. As early as the end of the thirteenth century the *leprosi* were disappearing or being displaced, even from those hospitals where the intentions of the founder were explicit (*History of Epidemics in Britain*, by C. Creighton, M.D.).

Thus at St. Nicholas, Harbledown, in the time of Archbishop Theobald (1139-1161), the inmates are called the sick (*infirmis*), not lepers; whilst in the rules drawn up in 1298 they are not called lepers; and in 1375 and after *corrodies* were granted to people who were poor and needy. At the Hospital of St. Lawrence, outside Canterbury, were received not only monks who were afflicted with leprosy or other contagious diseases, but also the poor relatives of any monk who was in want. At the Hospital of St. James, at Thanington, in 1305, a Rose de Mereworth was admitted, who is not called a leper; whilst at New Romney, by the year 1363, "no lepers were to be met with," so that the hospital was empty.

Hospitals for lepers were served by a staff of chaplains, clerks, and sometimes women

attendants, but nothing is said of spreading the disease by contagion. Persons considered leprous were shunned, partly from Biblical tradition and the repulsive appearance of such persons.

St. Nicholas at Harbledown.

This hospital at Harbledown, about a mile west of the city of Canterbury, was founded in the year 1071 by Archbishop Lanfranc for the relief of lepers, both men and women. It was therefore the first leper hospital in Kent, that of St. Bartholomew at Chatham being founded in 1078.

Gervase of Canterbury, in his *Lives of the Archbishops*, says that Lanfranc founded the church of St. Nicholas to the west of the city (of Canterbury), and made a hospital for lepers, in which church he instituted priests (*clericos*), that the aforesaid sick, both the living and the dead (*vivis et defunctis*), might have spiritual ministrations, and further he assigned food and income to the same sick (vol. ii., p. 368).

When first built, this hospital was situated in the border of the Blean Forest or wood, and in early times was called the "Hospital in the Forest of Blean." The hospital and its lands were, and are at the present day, a parish.

Ralph de Turbine, who had been Bishop of Rochester (1108-1114), and afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury (1114-1122), granted to this hospital in the year 1114 one penny a day out of the Manor of Lyminge, to provide milk for the lepers (*Diocesan History of Canterbury*, p. 112). In 1534 this hospital had 15s. yearly from the Archbishop of Canterbury out of his Manor of Lyminge (*Valor Ecclesiasticus*).

Henry I. (1100-1135), for the love of God and the good of the soul of his father and mother (William and Matilda), his wife, Matilda (daughter of Malcolm III., King of Scotland), and William, his son, granted to this Hospital of St. Nicholas ten perches of land from the wood about the hospital (*Three Archiepiscopal Hospitals of Canterbury*, by John Duncombe, 1785).

Among the *Chartæ Antiquæ* (*circa* 1099) in the cathedral library at Canterbury, is one of: "Theobald, by the grace of God, Archbishop of England (1139-1161), etc., to all the Hundred of Westgate, know that I have given, granted, and warranted to Robert de Water, my sergeant, the land of Laborna, which is held by Wolurona, the sister of Esbern, the priest, with the wood and all other things pertaining to that land, that Adeline the niece of the aforesaid Wolurona had given to her in marriage. Paying every year from that same land for all services and customs to the sick (*infirmis*) of Herebaldun a silver marc [13s. 4d.], except the royal rights which that land contributes. Wherefore the aforesaid Robert shall quietly and freely hold that land, like as Esbern the brother of Wolurona quietly held.—Witnesses Philip the chancellor (1139), Ralph Dunett, Alan de Well, clerk, Peter Scriptor, William de Bec, steward, Walter de Wingeham, Nigel son of Godfrey, and many others."

Henry II. granted between the years 1160 and 1164 a charter of protection, and also gave "to the lepers of Herbandone, that they should have every day a pack-horse load of wood, from out of the wood called Sorotta." The same king in 1173 gave to this Hospital 20 marcs (£13 6s. 8d.) a year from the fee-farm rents of the City of Canterbury until he should assign land that should be worth that amount.

Henry II., sailing from Barfleur, landed at Southampton, July 8, 1174, and on the morrow set out for Canterbury to do penance at the tomb of Archbishop Becket. When he came near enough—that is, at Harbledown—to see the church in which the body of the blessed martyr was buried, he alighted from his horse and walked on foot to the parish church of St. Dunstan, where he put on a penitential robe, and with bare feet walked to the tomb of the martyr (July 12), and received the discipline from the Bishops, monks, and priests (Roger de Hoveden).

Henry III. in 1217 issued a writ for the payment of the 20 marcs a year out of the city of Canterbury, and the arrears then due, which had been first given in 1173.

The Manor of Densted in the Parish of Chartham was given in 47 Henry III. (1262-1263) to this hospital by Hamo de Crevecœur, the lord of that fee, to hold in perpetual alms (*Tenures of Kent*, by C. J. Elton, p. 263). This was the Hamo de

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Crevecœur who, in right of his second wife, Matilda de Averenche, held the land of the Barony of Folkestone, which went to her daughters.

The rectorial income of the Church of St. Mary at Reculver, with its chapels of Herne, Hoath, and St. Nicholas, with All Saints in the Isle of Thanet, was given on May 26, 1276, by Archbishop Robert de Kilwardby, to the Leper Hospital at Harbledown, that the warden of that hospital should pay 100 silver marcs (£66 13s. 4d.) every year to the hospital of St. John the Baptist, outside the north gate of Canterbury. This was in the place of the yearly pension of £160, which the Archbishops had been accustomed to pay. This was confirmed by the Chapter of Canterbury, to whom the Archbishop granted that, "Sede Vacante," the Chapter should have full power over the warden to remove or institute, as it seemed expedient (*Gervase of Canterbury*, vol. ii., p. 284).

Archbishop Robert de Winchelsea (1293-1313), on February 24, 1298, drew up the following rules, after he had held a visitation of the hospital:

All the brothers and sisters of the hospital were to have an uniform dress—viz., a tunic or overtunic closed, and the brothers a scapulary [a part of the monastic dress worn by both sexes over the shoulder] with hood; and the sisters a cloak of dark russet colour of one price and texture. Also furs and hoods of plain black lamb's-wool of the same price. Both the brothers and sisters were to wear low-heeled shoes of ox-leather, fastened below the middle of the shin with a strap of leather, or boots not of any other leather but that of oxen.

A brother without scapulary, or a sister without a cloak, not to go outside the gate. Further, the sisters were to have a double veil on their heads, the under one white, and the outside black.

No brother or sister was to be admitted into the hospital unless they could say the Lord's Prayer, Hail Mary, and the Creed.

They were not to alienate their lands or rents, or other possessions, without the licence of the Archbishop.

At his recent visitation of the hospital, the Archbishop had found that certain corrodies [money or allowances due to a founder for the maintenance of one of his servants] were given to married women, and other doles to servants or similar attendants, being in good health, who thus obtained the necessaries of life for themselves whilst living outside the same hospital, contrary to the intention of the founder, who required that out of all the property of the same hospital, all food and other help to those dwellings within the boundaries of the same place, was obliged to be disposed of and granted to the poor and sick of the aforesaid hospital, from out of the sustenance of the same hospital; and so cause to be deprived of its ordinary priest by ancient constitution, for the prayers, assistance, and customary services for the dead, because of this unlawful decrease of the means, by the things sold and granted to them, to the great danger of souls, and open scandal. We command and forbid that to no person outside the hospital shall a corrody be sold or granted or paid.

The brothers and sisters, without licence from the Prior or Prioress, granted for some lawful cause, shall not wander about outside the hospital.

Brothers or sisters, being chatterers, quarrelsome, or brawlers, if once, twice, or three times warned, if they shall not alter, rather than punishment be imposed them, at the fourth transgression in this manner, by order of the Prior shall be excluded from the house for ever. Likewise for disobedience if they shall continue in rebellion.

No brother or sister shall stay through the night in the City of Canterbury or its suburbs without permission, or they shall be turned out of the house after three times so doing.

Anyone convicted of immorality to be turned out, for, although not canonically professed, yet they are to live obediently and continently.

These Rules to be publicly read in the hospital before the inmates on Tuesday, in the Feast of St. Matthias the Apostle (February 24) (*Three Archiepiscopal Hospitals of Canterbury*, by John Duncombe, 1785).

It will be noticed that at that date the inmates are not called "lepers," but "the poor and sick."

When Archbishop John de Stratford, in 1342, drew up new regulations for Eastbridge Hospital in Canterbury, he gave to the same the parish church (*ecclesiam parochialem*) of the Blessed Nicholas of Herbaldoune (Register L, fol. 78, Cathedral Library, Canterbury).

William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester (1366-1404), granted "to the poor brothers and sisters of St. Nicholas Harbledown" permission to ask for alms throughout the Diocese of Winchester.

Archbishop Simon de Islip, in 1356, arranged that the income from the Church of Reculver to this hospital, and that of St. John the Baptist in Canterbury, was to be payable four times a year in equal portions: at St. Martin in the winter (November 11); the Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary (February 2); the Apostles Philip and James (May 1); and St. Peter, which is called *ad vincula* (August 1) (Register H, fol. 93).

Archbishop William de Whittlesea, when at Otford Manor House, on March 20, 1370, issued a mandate excommunicating all those who injured or took the possessions of the hospitals at Harbledown or Northgate in Canterbury.

On April 9, 1375, "Sede Vacante" (after the death of Archbishop William de Whittlesea, June 5, 1375), Prior Richard de Gillingham and the Chapter of Christ Church, Canterbury, granted to Robert Meller of Bocton (Boughton) Aluph, being a confrater and poor, a corrody in the Hospital of St. Nicholas of Herbaldowne for life (Register G, fol. 199).

The July 16, 1381, "Sede Vacante" (after the murder of Archbishop Simon de Sudbury on Tower Hill, London, June 14, 1381, by the insurgents led by Wat Tyler), Prior John Finch and the Chapter of Christ Church, at Canterbury, granted to Thomas Yve of Sturrey, a confrater and poor, a corrody in the Hospital of St. Nicholas of Herbaldowne, near Canterbury, for the term of his life (Register G, fol. 226).

Archbishop William de Courtenay, who died at the Maidstone Manor House on July 31, 1396, but was buried in Canterbury Cathedral to the east of the tomb of the Black Prince, by his will proved at Lambeth September 15, 1396, gave to the poor of Harbledown 5 marcs (£3 6s. 8d.) (*Archæologia Cantiana*, vol. xxiii., p. 65).

On May 6, 1414, "Sede Vacante" (after the death of Archbishop Thomas Arundal), Prior John de Wodensburgh and the Chapter granted to John Monde of the parish of Chartham, being ill in body, the corrody of one brother in the hospital of Herbaldowne. Also at the same time, to James Blondell, of the parish of Bocton, to William Sharpe, of the parish of Godmersham, and to Robert Abel, of Scapeia (Sheppey) (Register G., fol. 285, Cathedral Library, Canterbury).

John Caxton, mercer, of the parish of St. Alphege in Canterbury, where he became a freeman in 1481, by his marriage with Isabella, the daughter of Hamo Bele; in his will, proved November 28, 1485, gave to John Plomer, his kinsman, his better tenement, and that the other tenement was to be sold, and the money given to the poor brothers of the Hospital of St. Nicholas of Harbaldowne—viz., 6s. 8d. a year until the money was all paid (*Consistory Court Wills*, vol. iii., fol. 79).

Prior William de Sellindge of Christ Church, Canterbury, "Sede Vacante" (after the death of Archbishop Thomas Bourchier at the Knoll Manor House, March 31, 1486), on August 9, 1486, granted a corrody in Harbledown Hospital: "To John Hamptryn and Petronille Baker" (Register R., fol. 15).

Alice Stephyn (or Stevyn), the widow of John Stevyn of Churchill, in the parish of Whitstable, died in 1494, and by her will gave: "To the Master of the House of St. Nicholas, of Harbledown, 6s. 8d." (*Archdeaconry Wills*, vol. vi., § 1).

William Felton of Whitstable, in 1495, gave 6s. 8d. to the Hospital of Harbledown (*Archdeaconry Wills*, vol. vi., § 4).

Thomas Wood, of the parish of St. Mildred, in Canterbury (in which church he was buried in the Jesus Chapel that he had built), by his will, proved November 5, 1498, gave: To the brothers and sisters of Harbledown, 6s. 8d. (*Archdeaconry Wills*, vol. vii., § 3).

Prior Thomas de Goldstone, and the Chapter of Christ Church at Canterbury, "Sede Vacante" (after the death of Archbishop John Morton, September 15, 1500), on October 6, 1500, granted to Matthew Cosyn, being feeble of body, the corrody of one brother in the Hospital of St. Nicholas of Harbaldown, near Canterbury, with the food,

clothing, and other necessaries of life, according to the foundation and rules of the same.

Also a similar corrody there to :

John Vyne, a poor man.
John Pynnock.
William Smeton.
Emma Hall.
Godleve Bokker.
Sibille Goldsmyth.
William Lent.
Stephen Hardeman.
Edward Man.
Joan Worsley.
Richard Mores.
John Clerke.
Elene Brent.
Elene Eliott.

(Register R., fol. 52; Cathedral Library, Canterbury).

John Isaak of Patrickesbourne, where he was buried in the parish church in the Chapel of St. John, by his will, proved December 8, 1516, gave: To the brothers and sisters of St. Nicholas of Harbaldoun, 10s. (P.C.C. 13 Blamyr).

The following particulars as to the income and payments of this hospital are from the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of 1534 :

Walter Wakefield, Prior, and the brothers and sisters of the same hospital receive yearly for rent of their lands at Harbaldown, £5.

Of John Gull of Goodneston, beside Faversham, for one garden and 1 acre of land, yearly 22d.

Also for the pasture of 14 sheep yearly in Graveney Marsh, 4s.

For lands at Thornden, in the parish of Herne, 5s.

Of William Selby, for lands at Herne, yearly 19s. 2d.

Of Henry Hamon, for lands in Goodneston, besides Sandwich, 39s. 2d.

For three small messuages in the parish of St. Paul, without Canterbury, yearly 10s.

For one messuage in the parish of St. Dunstan, Canterbury, 10s.

For two messuages called Blankethouses, yearly 6s.

For a parcel of pasture, being in their own hands, yearly 20s.

Yearly alms of our Sovereign Lord the King, by the hands of the Mayor, Sheriff, and Commonalty of Canterbury, parcel of the Fee-Farm for the said City, £13 6s. 8d.

Also of the Archbishop of Canterbury, yearly in alms, £80.

Also of the Prior of Christ Church, in alms, yearly 45s. 5d.

Also of the Archbishop of Canterbury out of his Manor of Lyminge, yearly 15s.

Also they receive yearly in barley of alms, to the value of 13s. 4d.

Also the said Prior, brothers and sisters receive yearly in rent for their land at Halbaldowne, £5.

Sum of receipts, £112 13s. 7d.

Payments :—

Thereof to be deducted for rent and suit paid to the said Lord Archbishop to his Manor of Westgate, yearly 15s. 2d.

To the Manor of Tunforth (Tonford), yearly in rent, 18s. 9½d.

To William Fyneux, Esquire, for rent of the said land in Thornden, yearly 15d.

To the Archbishop of Canterbury for rent of the said land at Goodneston, besides Sandwich, 13s. 4d.

To the Monastery of St. Augustine's for the said messuages in the parish of St. Paul, for rent yearly 16d.

To the Church of St. Dunstan, for rent of the said messuage there, yearly 12d.

To the Master of the Hospital of Poor Priests for rent of two messuages in the parish of St. Dunstan, 2s.

To the said William Fyneux for rent yearly for a tenement in the said parish, 12d.

To the said William Fyneux for rent of the meadow, being in their own hands, 8s. 4d.

To the heirs of Belser for rent of the tenements called Blankethouses, 6d.

To the receiver of the said rents and farms, for his fee, 6s. 8d.

(To be concluded.)

Solisbury Hill Camp, near Bath.

By W. G. Collins, and T. C. Cantrill, B.Sc. Lond., F.G.S.,
Of the Geological Survey of England and Wales.

(*Continued from p.* 331.)

THE discovery of the human remains was made in August, 1906, while we were examining the ledges just below the summit of the quarry. Here, on one of the ledges, a portion of a skull was noticed, and this, consisting mostly of the lower part, was found to be associated with other human bones. Upon clearing away the accompanying soil and stones, it became evident that the remains related to two individuals.

The first of these—let us call it A—had been buried in a contracted position in a shallow grave, about 6 inches deep, which had been formed apparently by removing the loose stones over a space about 2 feet square. The skeleton lay on its left side, with its head directed to the south-east, and its face to the south-west, while the skull was protected by two unhewn stones leaning against each other in the form of a rude arch. Of this skeleton little was missing except some of the small bones of hands and feet.

The second skeleton, B, was less complete; the upper portion of the skull was entirely missing, while many of the bones were very friable through decay. The diseased tibia found among the débris in the quarry below, probably belonged to this skeleton. The lower jaw lay on the hips of A. It would thus appear that after A had been forced into the grave, B was placed immediately above and in such a position that the head rested on A's hips. The greater portion of B's body would thus lie outside the grave, and still nearer the steep edge of the annexe, as well as nearer the surface. The result has been that subsequent quarrying operations and the crumbling away of the edge of Bed 2, aided by the erosive action of the sheep, had together uncovered and disturbed part of the interment previous to our visit.

The skull of A, found below the protecting stones, was fairly perfect; the other bones were much broken, and most of their extremities were missing. The skull and one of the femurs have been submitted to an eminent authority, whose report is appended. The bones include all the bones of the skeleton, excepting some of the small bones of the hands and feet.

Nothing else was found within the grave except the usual dark soil and stones with scoriæ, potsherds, and land-shells, which together make up Bed 2.

With regard to the age of the interment, it is not possible to speak with complete certainty, owing to the unsatisfactory condition of the deposit when discovered. In the strata overlying the skeletons there were no signs of disturbance such as might have been expected had a grave been dug down through materials already deposited; moreover, the two large masses of stone which partly protected the skeletons were so placed as to suggest that the superincumbent materials accumulated or were laid down after the remains had been interred. Hence we infer that the interment is not later than Bed 2. It may then be either earlier or of the same age. Now, if any great interval had elapsed between the inhumation of the remains and the deposition of Bed 2, we should have expected the interstices between the bones to have become filled in with ordinary soil and rainwash. Such, however, was not the case; and seeing that the infilling materials differed in no respect from those immediately above, it would appear that, after deposition, no long period elapsed before the remains were covered by Bed 2. As this apparently must be referred to an Early Iron age, we are of opinion that the interment must be assigned to the same period.

In the soil at the south-western angle of the quarry lumps of iron-slag are specially abundant. Here also were found several small fragments of bronze. With these metallic remains were associated numerous pieces of red-burnt and partly vitrified clay, samples of which we submitted to Professor W. Gowland, with a view to ascertaining whether it might be refuse from the smelting of copper or lead; he reports, however, that neither of these metals is present,

A most interesting find is reported from Breslau, in Silesia. In the course of excavations at Oltitz, near Ratibor, fourteen cave dwellings of the Stone Age have been discovered. The most valuable object brought to light, however, is a female clay figure, representing a goddess. The figure is about 4,000 years old. All sorts of instruments, knives, and drills from the Stone Age have also been discovered.

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We take the following note from the *Builder* of November 13: "Grateful as lovers of the picturesque may be for the gradual accumulation of silt which long ago separated the ancient city of Bruges from the sea, and so preserved its quiet, old-world aspect to this day, the people of Belgium have other views. By the expenditure of some two and a half millions they constructed the new seaport of Zeebrugge, which was intended to revive the material prosperity of a once famous industrial centre. Nevertheless, the great forces of Nature still oppose the efforts of man, and, despite persistent dredging, the sea continues to pile up mud and sand to such an extent as to render the new harbour dangerous and of no use save for vessels of small size. So rapid is the accretion of material that last year, after an area of about 250 feet square had been dredged to the maximum depth of some 32 feet, only a month later the depth had decreased by fully 7 feet 6 inches. This does not indicate a very promising future for the port of Zeebrugge, and those who rejoice in the peacefulness and architectural beauties of Bruges need not fear any immediate transformation of the city into a Belgian edition of Leeds or Bradford." The same issue contained two good drawings by Mr. Sidney Heath of the Hungerford Almshouses, Corsham, one giving a general view of the block of buildings, the other showing the north front, with its fine old heraldic wall panel. The *Builder* for the previous week had a long and well-informed article on "The Published Plans of St. Peter's, Rome," in which we think we recognized the "fine Roman hand" of Mr. Tavenor-Perry, whose drawing of Ponte Nomentano, near Rome, appeared in the same issue.

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At the sale by auction early in November, at Berlin, of the famous art collection of Herr Lanna, of Prague, a small wooden reliquary, with gilt copper-plates on the sides, 1 foot high and ½ foot long, was bought by the Paris art dealer, Seligman, for £6,000. The reliquary was made at Limoges in the thirteenth century. Another plate of coloured copper, also of French origin, fetched £2,900.

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The Rector (Rev. Prebendary Reynolds) and churchwarden of the united parishes of St. Mary Aldermary, St. Thomas Apostle, St. Antholin, and St. John the Baptist, in the City, appeal for funds to put the exterior of their church into a proper state of repair. The funds available for the purpose are quite inadequate for the extensive repairs that have to be done from time to time on account of the destructive effect the London atmosphere has on the stone of which the church is built. At the present moment portions of the stonework have fallen, or have had to be removed as dangerous to passers-by. The church of St. Mary Aldermary is situated in one of the busiest parts of the City, opposite the Mansion House Station. It stands on the exact site of one that was built when London was beginning to outgrow the limits of the first Roman wall. It was dedicated to St. Mary, and when the church now known as St. Mary le Bow was built it became known as the "Older Mary," or "Aldermary." The church was rebuilt in the sixteenth century, but it was terribly injured in the Great Fire of London. Its rebuilding was entrusted to Sir Christopher Wren, with the condition that it should be a copy of the former building, which probably accounts for its being in the Gothic style. The church is the burial-place of several Lord Mayors of London, and of Richard Chaucer, an ancestor of the poet; and in it Milton was married to his third wife, Elizabeth Minshull, on February 24, 1663. The address of the Rector is 67, Queen Street, E.C., and of the churchwarden (Colonel Vickers Dunfee), 28, Queen Street, E.C.

The Hospitals of Kent.

I.—ST. NICHOLAS AT HARBLEDOWN.

By Arthur Hussey.

(*Concluded from p.* 418.)

BY their local statutes, no Warden (or Master) or any other member could make any deed of surrender of a hospital, guild, etc., without the consent of all the members, which could not be easily obtained. But Parliament, which met on January 16, 1542 (one of the representatives of Kent being Sir Thomas Moyle), erected for the King the "Court of Wards and Liveries" and the "Court of Surveys." Also any member of a corporation was not to have a negative voice (even by the peculiar statutes of their body) upon any grant, lease, or election made by the head and the greater part of the brethren. This was to prepare the way for the destruction of Hospitals, Chantries, etc. (*History of the Church of England*, by R. W. Dixon, vol ii., p. 280).

The ninth and last Parliament of Henry VIII., assembled at Westminster, November 23, 1545, when Kent was represented by Sir Thomas Cheney of Shurland in Sheppey, and George Harper of Sutton Valence, passed "an Act for the dissolution of Chantries, Hospitals, and Free Chapels," existing within the last five years, with their lands and rents, all endowments for obits and anniversaries, and the property of all Guilds and Brotherhoods, from the Easter following, were to be surrendered to the King "during the term of his natural life." But Henry VIII. died on January 28, 1547.

The first Parliament of the reign of Edward VI., which met in November, 1547, passed a more sweeping measure to relieve an embarrassed treasury, and those foundations not yet acquired by the Crown—Chantries, Guilds, etc., with all their lands, rents, and endowments, etc.—were to be made over to the King, his heirs and successors for ever (*History of the Church of England* (*Henry VIII. to Mary*), by James Gairdner (1902), p. 250).

Chantry of St. Nicholas.

It has been already stated that in 1342 Archbishop Stratford made over to the Hospital of St. Thomas of Canterbury, at the Eastbridge in Canterbury, the income of the parish church (*ecclesiam parochialem*) of St. Nicholas at Harbledown, provided there was an efficient priest found for the services at Harbledown.

Then in 1371 a chantry was founded within the Church of St. Nicholas at Harbledown, by Thomas Newe, who was then the master of Eastbridge Hospital, and he and his successors had the appointment of the chaplain at Harbledown.

The following names of the chaplains from the Registers at Lambeth have been kindly supplied by the Rev. T. S. Frampton, F.S.A.:

1377. John Halgheton, admitted February 24, 1377.
1387. John Vagge, February 16, 1387.
Geoffrey Setryngton, resigned 1400.
1400. John Martyn, March 3, 1400, on the resignation of the last chaplain.

Archbishop Thomas Arundel on May 18, 1402, when at the Palace in Canterbury, confirmed a chantry for a priest to serve this hospital to—"The prior and prioress, and the brothers and sisters of our Hospital of Herbaldowne."

The chaplain was to have one house standing against the gate of the hospital, with the meadows and gardens adjoining; also a certain pigeon-house there now conferred on the Hospital of Eastbridge by William atte Well, chaplain, by licence of the King. Also a certain vacant piece of ground, adjoining the hospital, called Clavering. He was to receive two marcs (26s. 8d.) a year, and five marcs (£3 6s. 8d.) in payment from the Warden of Eastbridge (out of land at Herne paid by Thomas de Court), and two and a half marcs (£1 13s. 4d.) yearly from the Warden of Eastbridge, payable four times a year, from land at Hothe. When there was a vacancy, the Warden of Eastbridge Hospital was to appoint another priest (*Three Archiepiscopal Hospitals*, by John Duncombe, p. 209).

1410. John Cheyne, rector of Hawkinge, exchanged with the last chaplain, January 17, 1410.

1415. John Bocher, admitted November 29, 1415.

1421. Thomas Barbour, July 5, 1421, on the resignation of the last chaplain. He may possibly be the Thomas Barbour, who was chaplain, 1404-1421, of the Roper Chantry in the Church of St. Dunstan at Canterbury.

1427. John Welling, January 25, 1427, on the death of the last chaplain.

1429. Hugh Nobul, October 11, 1429, on the resignation of the last chaplain.

1430. William, son of John de Terryngton, exchanged here, with the former chaplain, February 11, 1430.

1430. Thomas Gedge, vicar of Rainham, exchanged here with the last chaplain July 14, 1430.

Walter Gilbert, resigned 1468.

1468. William Robert, on the resignation of the last chaplain, September, 3, 1468.

1473. Richard Smythe, who was rector of Pluckley 1450-1473, exchanged here with William Robert, and died in 1486. By his will, dated June 20, 1485, describes himself as "chaplain of the Hospital of St. Nicholas of Harbledown," and desired to be buried in the church of the hospital at the choir-door before the image of the Holy Cross. To the church he gave 6s. 8d. and his best portifor (or breviary) (*Consistory Court Wills*, vol. iii., fol. 99).

1486. Robert Lasynby.

1488. Thomas Cottebery, October 27, 1488, on the resignation of the last chaplain.

Thomas Porter. By his will, dated May 12, 1519, describes himself as "priest of St. Nicholas, Harbledown," and desired to be buried in the chancel of the church. Gave to the church 3s. 4d. and a printed breviary; also 6d. each to the Light of the Rood, St. Thomas, St. Mary Magdalene, St. Katherine, St. George, St. Christopher, the Women, and Jesus over the high altar. Probate October 10, 1524 (*Consistory Wills*, vol. xiv., fol. 52.)

1524. George Hyggis, September 30, 1524, on the death of the last chaplain. In 1534 his yearly salary received from the Master of St. Thomas Hospital, in Canterbury, £6, and in offerings 10s. (*Valor. Eccl.*). In 1556, as "late Incumbent of Harbledown," he was receiving a pension of £6 a year, and was fifty-nine years old (*Arch. Cantiana*, vol. ii., p. 63).

On February 14, 1546, certain Commissioners for Kent were appointed by Henry VIII., to make inquiry concerning the true yearly value of the Colleges, Hospitals, Chantries, etc. (*Chantry Certificates*, Roll 29).

"The answer of the Brothers, and the Curate or Chantry-priest of the Hospital of St. Nicholas of Herbaldowne, to certain Articles to them ministered by the King's Commissioners.

"We have a Chantry-priest who hath the care of all the Brothers and Sisters within the said Hospital, and ministereth unto us all the sacraments when need requireth, and sayeth Divine service according to his foundation; and the said Priest is one of the number of the Brothers of the Hospital in part of his stipend. Also the Priest hath exhibited a rental wherein is contained all the revenues and profits unto the said Chantry-priest of the Hospital, and the yearly resolving and deductions being and going out of the same.

"A house where the Priest dwelleth, called Clavering, and an orchard adjoining to the Hospital, by estimation worth, yearly, 13s. 4d.

"A tenement against the Hospital of Harbaldowne, with a garden and 4½ acres of land thereto adjoining, by estimation worth, yearly, 22s. 8d.

"Divers land, called Mekynbroke,* in the parish of Herne; which land pertaineth to the Master of the Hospital of Eastbridge, in Canterbury, and payeth yearly to the said Priest £3 6s. 8d.

"Out of Hoth Court, in the parish of Cosmus Blean, the which lands pertaineth to the Master of the Hospital of Eastbridge in Canterbury, and payeth yearly 33s. 4d.

* In 1528 Robert Atte See of Herne, held Makenbrooke, by payment to the Hospital of Eastbridge of a yearly rent of £3 6s. 8d., which rent was paid to the Chantry-priest of St. Nicholas Hospital at Harbledown (*History of Kent*, by Edward Hasted, vol. iii., p. 619).

"The said Priest is one of the number of poor Brothers of the said Hospital, and receiveth yearly for his portion, as other doth there, by estimation 33s. 4d. Total £8 13s. 4d." (*Three Archiepiscopal Hospitals*, by John Duncombe, p. 232).

In the first year of Edward VI., the Parliament passed an Act: "That all Colleges, Free-Chapels, and Chantries that were in existence within five years before the first day of this present Parliament (November, 1547), with all their lands, tenements, rents, titles, etc., belonging to them, shall, after the next Feast of Easter (1548), be given to the King, his heirs and successors for ever.

"In every such place where a guild, fraternity, the priest or incumbent of any Chantry *in esse* the first day of this present Parliament, by the foundation, ordinance, or the first institution thereof, should or ought to have kept a grammar-school or a preacher, and so has done since the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel last past, [such] lands tenements and other hereditaments of every such chantry, guild, and fraternity, to remain and continue in succession to a schoolmaster or preacher for ever, for and toward the keeping of a grammar-school, or preaching, and for such godly intents and purposes, and in such manner and form, as the same Commissioners, or two of them at the least, shall assign or appoint" (*Documents Illustrative of English Church History*, by Henry Gee and W. J. Hardy (1896), p. 338).

"The Commission to survey the Chantries, etc., dated 14 February in the 2 Edw. VI. (1547-1548).

"The Chantry within the parish church of St. Nicholas, in Harbaldon, was founded by William [de Whittlesea], sometime Abp. of Canterbury, to the intent that a Priest, being one in number of the Brothers of the Hospital there, should celebrate Divine service, minister the sacraments, and take care of the said Brothers of the Hospital for ever.

"The yearly value of the lands and possessions appertaining to the same Chantry, £8 13s. 4d.

"Whereof in rent resolute 4s. 8d., perpetual tenth 17s. 4d.; and so remaineth clear to the Chantry-priest, £7 11s. 3d.

"George Higgis is now Incumbent and Chantry-priest there, of the age of 51 years, indifferently learned and of honest conversation and qualities, and hath not any other living besides the same Chantry.

"There is not any Vicar there already endowed, and it is requisite one priest or minister to serve there, for there be LXVII. housling people within the foresaid Hospital.

"There is not any grammar-school kept, preacher maintained, or poor people relieved by the same Chantry.

"There hath not been any sale of land or tenements, spoil or waste of woods, or gifts of goods, belonging to the Chantry. Goods there is none" (*Antiquities of Canterbury*, by Nicholas Battely (1703), p. 198).

Wills of the Inmates of the Hospital.

From their wills, we learn that some of the brothers and sisters possessed a certain amount of private property in various parts of Kent from which they had come.

Also that the Church of St. Nicholas had a Chapel of St. Thomas (probably the Archbishop), and the following lights: The Rood, Our Lady, St. Christopher, St. George, St. Katherine, St. Mary Magdalene, St. Nicholas (the patron saint), St. Peter, St. Thomas, The Women, and the Jesus light (which was over the high altar).

Unless the burial-place is mentioned, they were buried in the churchyard, and the men describe themselves as a "brother," and the women as a "sister" of the Hospital of St. Nicholas of Herbaldowne.

William Polure, dated 12 Nov., 1473. To wife Agnes an acre of land in Herbledowne, called Bercroft; also all other lands and tenements in the same parish to her for life; then to daughter Agatha, if she die, then to my daughter Isabella. Exors.: wife Agnes and Wm. Trendle. Probate 4 Dec., 1473 (*Archdeaconry*, vol. ii.).

Richard Gylmyn, 14 Nov., 1479. To the parish-chaplain 4d. To Isabella Sherman 20d. Nicholas Glover, brother of the Hospital, and gate-keeper, to have one tabarde. That John Sharp and Andrew Gylmyn my feoffees each have 6s. 8d., and after my death to sell one acre and a rod of land with appurtenances in parish of Seasalter,

which Alice Bolle now holds to ferm; and one piece of land with appurts. in the same parish at Letlyff; and with the money provide a chaplain to celebrate for my soul, parents, benefactors, and all the faithful departed, in the Church of Seasalter for one whole year. Exors.: John Sharp and Andrew Gylmyn. Prob. 10 January, 1480 (*Consistory Court*, vol. ii., fol. 465).

John Smyth, 4 Feb., 1484. To the high altar for tithes 6d. Daughter Joan have £6, and one pot after the death of Dionise my wife. Prob. 30 Nov., 1484 (*Consistory*, vol. iii., fol. 18).

William a Crouche, 7 January, 1491. Gave to the high altar for tithes and offerings 8d. Wife Elisabeth to have all lands and tenements in the parish of Chilham, and at her death to son Christopher. Residue of movable goods to his wife to dispose at her discretion, and wife with Wm. Read the younger exors. Witnesses: John Brodgare, prior of the said Hospital, Thos. Reynford, John Johnson, and others of the same Hospital. Probate 21 Feb., 1491 (*Consistory*, vol. iii., fol. 279).

Michael a Downe, 6 May, 1501. Gave to the high altar 6d., and to the light of St. Nicholas 4d., and of St. Mary 4d. Residue to Thos. a Downe, his son, who with Richard Wilkinson, exors. Messuage, called Foldering, with all lands in the parish of Saltwood, to be sold, and money to pay debts, etc., and the residue disposed for his soul and friends. Probate 11 October, 1501 (*Consistory*, vol. vii., fol. 5).

Thomas Underwood, 4 Sept., 1507. Gave to the high altar 4d., and to the lights of Our Lady, the High Cross, St. Nicholas, St. Thomas, and St. Peter, 4d. each. His tenement at Michell Chart, beside Sutton Vallance, to be sold, and the money given in mending foul ways in Chart, Boughton Monchelsey, Challok, and Godmersham. To the Hospital of Harbaldowne 10s. for a pittance; also a taper of 5 lbs. of wax to burn there in the chancel before Our Lady, every holy day at matins, mass, and evensong, and all other working days when the priest sayeth mass, till the taper be all burned up. All his money in Suffolk, as by indentures and obligations, to be disposed in the Church of Medeham there. To John Walker of Canterbury that married his daughter 3s. 4d., and all moveable goods, and he to be exor. No Probate (vol. 1506-1509) (*Consistory*, vol. ix., fol. 152).

John Kent, 3 April, 1511. To be buried in the Church of the Hospital, before the door of the Chapel of St. Thomas. To the lights of the Cross, Our Lady, St. Thomas, St. Katherine, St. Christopher and St. Mary Magdalene, 6d. each. Daughter Joan to have a coarse girdle, harnessed with silver. Daughter Isabell a frying pan, a pot angle, and a gridiron. Mentions lands and tenements in Stelling next Hardres, and St. Dunstan without Canterbury; and the Brothers and Sisters of St. Nicholas Hospital to have to pray for him, out of his tenement in Stelling, 2s. a year for ever. Daughter Alice, wife of Simon Alyn, to have for life his two tenements in the parish of St. Dunstan, Canterbury, then to her son William. Exors.: Simon Alyn and Alice his wife. Probate 12 October, 1529 (*Consistory*, vol. xv., fol. 74).

Katherine Harwold, 8 April, 1533. To the high altar 3s. 4d. To the lights in the Church 8d. That the customs of the House be obeyed—at my burying, month's mind and twelvemonth's mind, at each five masses to be said in the Church. Residue to Sir George Higgs and Sister Maddylowe, who exors. No Probate (vol. 1527-1537) (*Consistory*, vol. xv., fol. 252).*

Although the chantry was suppressed, this Hospital of St. Nicholas at Harbledown continues to the present day in new buildings, as almshouses for aged men and women. The old church contains some interesting seats, or benches, said to be of the thirteenth century. The tower contains four bells, one with the inscription "Johannis est nomen ejus," cast by Henry Jordan of London, who died about 1468.

* These are only short abstracts of the wills. The usual beginning, commending the soul to God and the Saints, etc., has been omitted.

Solisbury Hill Camp, near Bath.

By W. G. Collins, and T. C. Cantrill, B.Sc. Lond., F.G.S.,
Of the Geological Survey of England and Wales.

(*Concluded from p.* 425.)

V. Metal-work.

Had our attention been restricted to the exact limits of the camp as defined by the main enclosure, it might have been assumed on apparently good evidence that to the inhabitants metals were unknown, since there for some years only stone and bone remains of the usual types were forthcoming. But an examination of the soil above the quarry N, on the margin of the annexe, soon revealed the presence of metallic objects.

There the layer of black mould indicative of human influence yields even more than the usual number of bones and potsherds, and in addition large quantities of iron scoria. This material occurs in lumps, ranging up to 6 inches in diameter, some of which are light, while others are almost as heavy as the pure metal.

At first, and for a lengthened period, only the smallest fragments of metal were found, but as time went on a collection was gathered together which includes the following:

Bronze.—Two nodules of irregular form, apparently as they cooled down after fusion, the largest being 1·25 inches long and the smaller ·2 inch; one small strip hardly thicker than ordinary paper, 1 inch long, with a width varying from ·1 to ·2 inch. This was probably a waste fragment from a sheet of metal. One approximately elliptical piece (Fig. 7, E) even thinner than the last, with a transverse diameter of ·65 inch and width of ·4 inch, having at each end a small hole, ·05 inch in diameter, which was first punched and afterward filed smooth on the burred side. This might have been part of a necklace or bracelet.

Iron.—Objects in this metal are so much corroded that in many cases it is difficult to discover the exact form, especially of the more simple objects. Fortunately, however, the more elaborate objects are much less obscured by rust. The following are the most noteworthy:

Fourteen headless nails or pegs, square in section, of which seven are of the same thickness throughout, while seven are tapering; thirteen similar nails, round in section, of which seven are cylindrical, and six are tapering. Only one of the series has a slight thickening at one end which would serve as a head. In length they range from 2·5 inches, with a thickness of ·25 inch, down to specimens only ·5 inch long and ·15 inch thick. Two

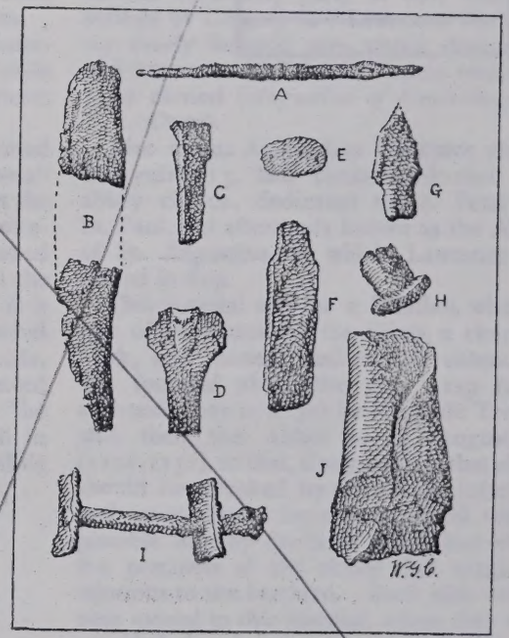

FIG. 7.—METAL OBJECTS FROM SOLISBURY CAMP (ABOUT ½).

nails with well-formed flat heads, ·3 inch across, shanks square in section, of greater accuracy than the preceding, and 1·1 inches long; an object (Fig. 7, F) which may possibly have been a chisel, 1·9 inches long, ·5 inch wide, and ·2 inch thick, with a small head supported by shoulders ·5 inch from the top; another similar object, 1·5 inches long, ·6 inch wide, and ·15 inch thick, closely resembles the last; a square punch or nail (Fig. 7, C), 1·15 inches long, ·2 inch square at one end, gradually increasing to an oblong head ·4 inch wide; five fragments, possibly

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In twelve sculptures an angel is introduced, and he is either presenting the penitent or thrusting the Evil Spirit away. The Evil Spirit is portrayed in fifteen panels representing this sacrament, and frequently with a sly touch of humour. Sometimes he stands on the head of the penitent, and is about to take his departure the moment the penitent receives absolution; sometimes he is slinking away with his tail between his legs; and once he has sprung on the back of a man, and is preventing him going to confession.

At Gresham we find the penitent is undergoing the punishment of flagellation, while at Nettlecombe one of the kneeling penitents holds a scourge in his hand.

Sometimes the confessional is represented as a panelled pew; sometimes it is a small chapel with a steep roof and a window in the gable. Little Walsingham shows the confessional as a portion of the church partitioned off by a curtain hung on rods. Above the curtain three figures are looking over. It is quite possible that the sculptor did not intend them to assume this most inquisitive attitude, and that their appearance merely represented some ceremony being performed in the church, as all three appear to be vested in surplices; and one is a priest in a stole, while another holds an open service-book.

(*To be concluded.*)

The Hospitals of Kent.

II.—ST. LAWRENCE, NEAR CANTERBURY.

By Arthur Hussey.

THE Hospital of St. Lawrence, which was founded by the Abbey of St. Augustine, was both for leprous persons, thus serving as a sanatorium for the monks of that abbey, and for other people in need, as an almshouse for the near relatives of those monks, and was situated on the south side of the Dover Road, about a mile outside Canterbury.

It is just possible that the dedication of this hospital to St. Lawrence was to keep in memory the name of Lawrence, the second Archbishop of Canterbury (604-619), the companion of St. Augustine, who consecrated him as his successor.

Lawrence seems to have been the ablest of that band of men who were sent with the monk Peter (afterwards the first Abbot, 605-607) to inform Pope Gregory of the result of their labours, and brought back the second missionary party in 601, being described by Gregory as "Lawrence the priest my dearly beloved son, whose devotion is well known to me," in the letters which the party carried (*Augustine of Canterbury*, by E. L. Cutts).

Also it was Archbishop Lawrence who, in the year 613, had consecrated their first abbey church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, but afterwards known as the Abbey of St. Augustine, in which Lawrence was buried in 619.

This hospital was for a Warden, who was one of the monks of the abbey, a chaplain, clerk, and sixteen brothers and sisters. It was founded about the year 1149 (some authorities say in 1137) by Hugh de Trottescliff, then the Abbot of St. Augustine's (1126-1151), so that, if any monk of that abbey should be attacked by any deadly infection, and especially by leprosy, it would not be possible for any death to take place within the precincts of the abbey that would be injurious to the brethren. Such sick monks were moved to this hospital, where they were provided for by the Chamberlain of the abbey with the necessary food and clothing, not as from the possessions of this hospital, but from the abbey itself, the same as any other monk.

Moreover, if it should happen that the relatives of any monk, his father or mother, sister or brother, should fall into so great poverty that it would be a scandal to the abbey and his fellow-monks for them to beg for food, they should have at the hospital sufficient sustenance according to the means of the house, by permission of the Abbot and Warden of the hospital, who for the time being should be there.

The following deed was drawn up: "Be it known to all the faithful of God both at present and in the future, that I,

Hugh the second, by the favour of God, the Abbot of St. Augustine's, with the monks of the same place, for the welfare of our souls and our predecessors and successors, grant and give in alms seven acres of land belonging to our especial demesne, for the building of a Hospital in those seven acres, situated near the road which leads from Canterbury towards Dover, on the right-hand side of that road. Moreover, we appoint for the support of the sick and poor of that place, the tithes throughout the year from all that land which we have in demesne situated on the right side of that road, with the tithes of corn and peas from all the land that adjoins Longport. Whosoever therefore for the love of God shall shew favour to the sick dwelling there, to help maintain that place, shall have the blessing of God, and also the thanks and common benefits of our Abbey" (William Thorne in *Decem Scriptores*, 1810).

About the year 1151 Pope Eugenius III. (1145-1153) wrote to "Our beloved brethren the sick in the Hospital of St. Lawrence outside Canterbury," that had been recently founded, "and to our beloved son Silvester the Abbot-elect of St. Augustine's, confirming the gift of lands and tithes, which Hugh the second of blessed memory, formerly the Abbot of the Monastery, for his soul's good and that of his predecessors, caused to be used as your Hospital, namely the gift of seven acres of land in which the Hospital is situated, and the tithes from all the produce of the Lordship or Manor of Longport, with three cart-loads of hay, one from Longport, another from the property assigned to the Sacristan, and the third from that of the Chamberlain of the Abbey, out of the gift of Levenod from the land of Northwood. In addition to these possessions, whatsoever else has been given, or shall be given to the Hospital" (*Thomas of Elmham*, p. 402).

Two messuages in Canterbury were granted in the twelfth century by the hereditary Alderman of Ridingate Ward to the Hospital of St. Lawrence in free alms—"those two messuages which are situated in that bookland (*i.e.*, held by charter or deed, not gavelkind) for which I answer to no lord" (*Tenures of Kent*, by C. J. Elton, p. 161).

At Canterbury the office of Alderman was at first hereditary, and devisable by will, each Alderman holding a court of justice, and their six wards were named from the gates of the city. The Riding Gate was the entrance from the Dover Road, which in Canterbury is to the present day called Watling Street (*Canterbury in Olden Times*, by John Brent).

Hamo, the son of Guy de Dudindale, gave for the use of this hospital the tithes from Dudindale, which is in the parish of St. Mary Bredin, and about two miles south-east from the city wall (*Villare Cantianum*, by Thomas Philipot, p. 93).

This was continued by Roger de Marci, who was the owner in the reign of Henry II. (1154-1189): "Roger de Marci, to all in France and England, both present and future, greeting. Know that I have granted and given the tithes from my land of Dodingdale to the Hospital of St. Lawrence which is near Canterbury, in alms for ever, for the welfare of my ancestors, my wife and children. Wherefore I will and command for ever the same Hospital shall have, and rightly and freely possess, the said tithes. And that the brethren and sisters of the Hospital shall have the tithes mentioned to purchase linen cloth for the Festival of St. John the Baptist (June 24), when I believe that then they will commemorate me and mine" (*Decem Scriptores*, William Thorne, 1810).

Robert Malling, who was the Commissary of Archbishop Walter Reynolds in the year 1320, decided from the evidence of ancient records that the Hospital of St. Lawrence should receive the tithes both from the Dungeon Manor in the parish of St. Mary Bredin, and also from three hundred acres of land adjoining the same; in consideration of which John Chiche, then the Lord of that Manor, was to receive in the autumn for his servants, every year five loaves of bread, two pitchers and a half of beer, with half a cheese worth 4d.; and he himself one pair of buckskin gloves, one pound of wax, and also three pairs of gloves for his servants (*History of Kent*, by Edward Hasted, vol. iv., 339).

Henry Lincoln, who had been one of the Bailiffs or Chief Magistrates of Canterbury in 1370 and 1371, by his will dated Thursday in the Feast of St. Peter Cathedri (February 22), and proved the following March 22, 1397, desired to be buried in the church of Westbere, in which parish he had property. He gave to the alms-sisters of St. Augustine at Canterbury 6s. 8d. (*Consistory*, vol. i., fol. 6).

John Bryan, who was a mason of the parish of St. Mary, Northgate, died in 1401, and gave by his will "To the Sisters of St. Lawrence 3s. 4d." (*Consistory Court*, vol. i., fol. 11).

Edmund Haute, by his will dated September 30, 1408, gave "To the Sisters of St. Lawrence near Canterbury 20s." (*Consistory*, vol. ii., fol. 17).

William Benet, the son of Robert and Cristine Benet of Stour Street (both of whom were buried in the Church of St. Mildred), had been admitted in 1406 a freeman of Canterbury "by birth." William became one of the Bailiffs or Chief Magistrates in 1416, 1419, 1421, 1430, 1433, and became the second Mayor of Canterbury for the year 1450-51, and died in 1463, being buried in the Church of St. Augustine beside his second wife Alice. He gave a bequest to all the hospitals, and "To the Sisters of St. Lawrence 5s." (*Archdeaconry*, vol. i., 6).

Roger Ridley, who was the fourth Mayor of Canterbury for the official year 1452-53, also again in 1459-60 and 1468-69, lived in the parish of St. Mildred, being buried in the chancel of St. John the Baptist of that church; by his will, proved March 21, 1471, he gave "To the Sisters of the Hospital of St. Lawrance 6s. 8d." (*Archdeaconry*, vol. ii., 3).

Thomas Trendham, whose son was one of the monks of the Abbey of St. Augustine, by his will, proved November 10, 1474, desired to be buried in the Church of St. Lawrence outside the walls of the City of Canterbury, and gave to the reparation of the same church 6s. 8d. To son Robert my best cloak and small knife inlaid with silver; and to Agnes and Isabelle, daughters of the said Robert, two cows now in the charge of the same Robert and John Cryor. To Dom. William Mongeham, monk of St. Augustine, ten marcs (£6 13s. 4d.). Residue to Robert Marshe and William Trendham, that they dispose for my soul as they think best, and they to be exors., with Dom. William Mongeham supervisor. Robert Trendham my son have three acres and a rod of land situated in Northfield in the parish of Great Mongeham. To John, senior son of Robert Trendham, one acre of land in a field called Catisbrew; and to John, junior son of the same Robert, one acre near the Lime Pit. Four acres and three virgates of land in Mongeham to be sold, and the money received remain to Dom. William Mongeham my son, in part payment of the ten marcs bequeathed to him. If son Robert shall be discharged from and released within one year after my death, by Richard Chilleworth, from the money owed by the same Robert Trendham my son, then son Robert have twenty acres of land with my house in Mongeham for the life of the same Robert, and after his death to the lawful heirs of the same, but if none, then the land with the house remain to Joan Marshe my daughter and her heirs, but if none, then to be sold and the money disposed in works of charity by my exors. with the approval of Dom. William Mongeham my son (*Archdeaconry*, vol. ii., 14).

This will is of interest as showing that some of the inmates possessed property.

John Chambleyn, of the parish of St. Paul in Canterbury, in 1475 gave "To the Sisters of the Hospital of St. Laurence 20d." (*Archdeaconry*, vol. ii., 16).

John Freningham, of the parish of St. Andrew, who was a butcher, and became a Freeman of Canterbury in 1442, and was Mayor for the official years 1461-1462 and 1467-1468, by his will, proved August 12, 1475, gave "To the Hospital of St. Lawrence without Canterbury 20s." (*Archdeaconry*, vol. ii., 17).

When Archbishop William Warham on September 25, 1511, held a Visitation of the parishes in the Deanery of Bridge, from Ickham parish a presentment was made: "That the widow of Richard Cooke, sister of the Hospital of St. Lawrence, an exempt House, withheld an ox bequeathed by her husband" to the parish of Ickham. At Bridge, the Warden of St. Lawrence—Robert de Dover, a monk of St. Augustine's—had withheld 16d. a year for the last thirty years (*British Magazine*, vol. xxx., 519, 531).

Another Warden of this hospital was John Essex, who in 1522 became the last Abbot of St. Augustine's (1522-38).

The *Valor Ecclesiasticus* (1534) contains the following information:

"Receipts:—In rent charge of the Abbot and Convent of St. Austen's next Canterbury, and of three tenements in Canterbury in a Street called the Merserye, and tenements in other places in Canterbury, 17s. 9d.

"From Lionell Kirbye for ferm of certain lands and tithes belonging to the Hospital, £25 os. 10d.

"From the farmer of the Manor of Chistlelette for certain tithes, £4 10s.

"From the farmer of the Manor of Stodmarsh for certain tithes, 40s.

"Rent of land in Blean, Chislet and Sturrey, £4 9s. 3d.

"Rent of certain land at Brigge, £4.

"Rent of certain land in the parish of Minster in Thanet, 10s.

"Rent of certain land in St. Lawrence field, 10s.

"Rent of a barn next Ridingate in Canterbury, 2s. 6d.

"For one pension received yearly of the Abbot and Convent of St. Austen, 13s. 4d.

"Rents Resolute:—

"Paid to the Abbey of St. Augustine for lands in the tenure of the Manors of Langport, Chistlet and Sturrey, 39s.

"Rent paid to the heirs of Pettit for lands at Brigge, 3s. 6d.

"Rent paid to the Lord Stafforde for lands without the Southgate of the Hospital, 4d.

"Rent paid to the Lord of the Manor of Renfelde, 1d., and one loaf of white bread.

"Rent to the Manor of Dongeon in the price of a lb. of wax made in candles, and other things, 9d.

"Rent to the Church of St. Andrew in Canterbury, 1d.

"For the salary of a Priest that sayeth and serveth divine service in the Chapel of the said Hospital, £6.

"To the Bailiff there for his yearly stipend, £4.

"Paid and distributed yearly on the Feast of St. Lawrence to poor people and others, according to the foundation of the Hospital, 26s. 10d.

"To the Prior of St. Austen, and his assistence (*sic*) to sing Mass and other divine service at the Hospital in the Feast of St. Lawrence, 20s.

"Deductions, £8 os. 8d.

"Clear Total, £31 7s. 10d."

In the thirtieth year of the reign of Henry VIII. (1538-39), a lease was granted by the Warden and inmates to Sir Christopher Hales for nine years, of the site and all the revenues of the hospital, on condition that he found the inmates with all necessaries during their natural lives (*History of Kent*, by Edward Hasted, vol. iv., 670).

"Alice Colman, of the Hospital of St. Laurence nigh Canterbury," as she describes herself in her will, made October 27, 1544, desired to be buried in the churchyard of St. Mary Bredyn in Canterbury, beside her father and mother, giving to that church a diaper cloth, and a front of satin of Brudges, with a fringe of silk. To her brother John Colman, priest, a gold ring with a graved stone. Also mentions "Anne the wife of Thomas Colman my brother," and gave a silver spoon to "Sir William Hamond, priest, my cousin" (*Archdeaconry*, vol. xxiii., 6).

"Didyar Thompson of the Sisterhood of St. Lawrence in the parish of St. Paul without the walls of the City of Canterbury, yeoman," by his will, dated the last day of December, 1544 (and proved March 26, 1546), desired to be buried in the churchyard of St. Mildred, and gave to the high-altar of the Sisterhood of St. Lawrence for tithes forgotten, etc., 6d.; his executors were to distribute on the day of his burial, at the Church of St. Mildred, 6s. 8d. in bread to poor people. Clemence Campeny my maiden-servant £3 6s. 8d. at the day of her marriage, but if she die before then, the money to my wife Elisabeth. Residue after paying debts and legacies to wife Elisabeth, who with William Hales, gentleman, exors.; with James Hales, the King's Sargeant at Law, supervisor. The house or tenement with a garden and appurtenances in Wynecheape without the walls of Canterbury, and in the parish of St. Mildred, in which Thomas Nasshe now dwells, to wife Elisabeth and her heirs for ever (*Archdeaconry*, vol. xxiv., 6).

He is very probably the Dedyer Thomson, goldsmith, son of John Thomson, shoemaker, who in 1526 by birth was admitted a freeman of Canterbury (*Freemen of Canterbury*, by J. M. Cowper).

In the Cathedral library is a manuscript volume without date, but of the time of Queen Mary — there is a presentment made:

"St. Lawrence. They present that the Chancel and Church there is sore decayed and in great ruin, and that they have no priest."

At the end of a volume of presentments made to the Archdeacon of Canterbury for the years 1561-1562 is written the following information about this hospital:

"Hugh, Abbot of St. Augustine's, Canterbury, founded the Hospital near Canterbury.

"And by the foundation it was provided especially that the poor parents of the monks lacking living, should be there provided for.

"And further, if it fortuned any monk of the said Monastery to be distempered with the leprosy, or such like, that then such monk should be provided for there, and there to be sustained as the rest of the House of St. Augustine.

"And then at last they came to be a Prioress and sisters without any treaty of number, as it can be hitherto understanded.

"The House and lands demised to Sir Christopher Hales about twenty years past, for one hundred years, without impeachment or waste, whose interest Mr. Robert Trapps late had, who also hath purchased the fee-simple of the Queen, as is reported.

"Two sisters only, Agnes Olyver and Mother Margery, who hath 40s. a year and the house, paid by the farmer Christopher Cortope.

"The Prioress, Frances Voules, who hath £2 by the year, of late died.

"The lands are taxed to the Queen, at the taxation of the tenth, £31" (*Cathedral Library*, vol. iv., 1561-62).

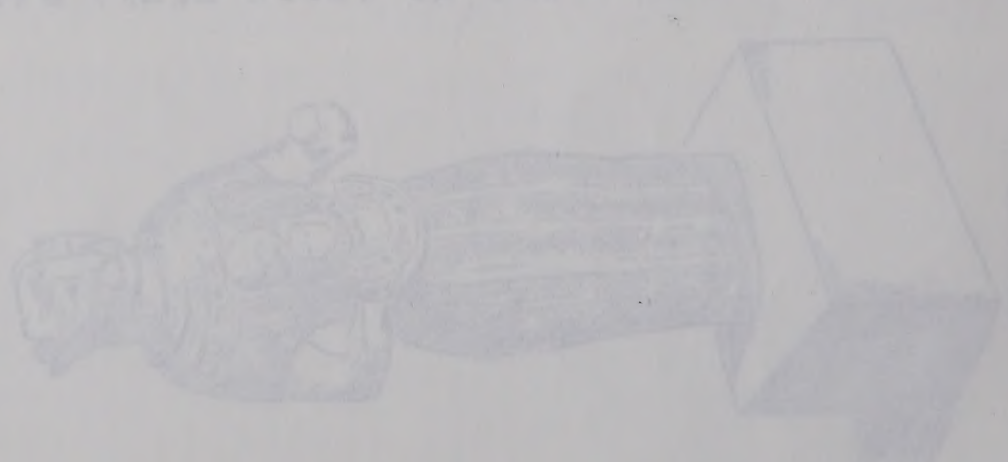
Some bones that were found in 1903 on the site of this hospital were probably those of some of the former inmates.

Cat Lore.*

THE literature concerning cats must be rather extensive. The animal has been associated with the fortunes of man for so many ages; it has been held in such reverence, has been treated so cruelly, has been petted so devotedly, and remains still such a domestic alien, that it has become the centre of a vast

FIG. 1.—PASHT.
From a bronze cat-headed figure (British Museum).

* *The Cat in History, Legend, and Art.* Written and illustrated by Anne Marks. Fourteen plates and



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The Hospitals of Kent.

III.—ST. JAMES'S, NEAR CANTERBURY.

By Arthur Hussey.

THE Hospital of St. James was at the farther end of Wincheap, outside of the boundary of the city of Canterbury, and in the parish of Thanington. Sometimes it was called the Hospital of Wincheap, whilst, from the Latin form of the name, it was also known as the Hospital of St. Jacob.

Founded before the year 1164 by a medical man named Firmin, who was one of the household of Archbishop Becket, this hospital was for twenty-five leprous women, governed by a Prioress, with three priests for the religious services. The hospital was eventually taken under the patronage of the Prior and monks of Christ Church at Canterbury.

In the miracles of St. Thomas the Martyr, as recorded by William of Canterbury, there are the following particulars of a vision which this Firmin had, from which it would seem that he was also the medical officer of the monastery: "A certain doctor (*physicus*) of Canterbury named Firmin, a man of good life, who looked after the sick monks in the Infirmary of the Monastery. The same in the Vigil of Pentecost before the Passion of the Blessed Thomas the Martyr (which took place on December 29, 1170) saw in a vision, a solemn procession being made to the Church of Canterbury, and received by the brethren serving God there, with gladness and singing in honour of the Festival, and for reverence of that day, in the procession being Henry the King and Thomas the Archbishop. When according to custom the procession passed by the Bell-Tower [which then stood on a mound at the south side of the church] in going round the Monastery, they are seen to stand still and silently gaze at the gold cross which is being carried before them, to which a gold crown was suspended by three chains. Whilst still waiting they heard a voice coming from heaven—'The names of all those who are able to touch this cross and place upon it the most pure gold and precious stones are written in the book of life.' Which voice being heard the Archbishop at once with outstretched hand touched the cross and placed a large quantity of gold and precious stones upon the crown. Also the King did likewise it was seen, but a long time after the Archbishop" (*Becket*, by J. C. Robertson, vol. i., p. 143. Rolls Series).

Pope Alexander III. wrote to the Prior (Wibert) and monks of Christ Church at Canterbury on June 22 in the year 1164, that the possessions of this Hospital of St. James were under their care and patronage, and that the hospital existed from ancient time for poor leprous women; but certain women of good bodily health had been admitted as sisters in the same house, so that out of their income the Hospital was not able to relieve the leprous women when they had received the others. "We therefore require you not to receive women of good bodily health as sisters of the house, for whom it was not intended, and by our present authority forbid this. That the possessions of the house shall be kept wholly for those for whose protection and support the Hospital has been founded" (Register B, fol. 426, in the Cathedral Library, Canterbury).

Thus it will be noted that as early as 1164 both lepers and non-lepers were living together in the same hospital.

About the year 1185 the King granted to this hospital the Church of Bredgar, in Kent: "Henry II., by the grace of God, King of England, etc. To the Archbishops, Bishops, and Abbots, etc., greeting. Know that we give in free and perpetual alms and by this our present charter confirm to the leprous women of the Hospital of St. James at Canterbury, the Church of Bradgate (now called Bredgar) with all its appurtenances, so that Master Firmin shall have and possess all freely for the rest of his life, and after his death it shall be for the aforesaid leprous women. Wherefore I will and grant that the leprous women shall have the said Church and hold the same in pure and perpetual alms as it is ordained freely and wholly, with all that belongs to it, both its liberties and free customs" (Register B, fol. 426).

Archbishop Baldwin, in the month of March, 1185, had obtained from Pope Lucius III. permission to reclaim the pro-

perty that former Archbishops had alienated to their Monastery, and also to reform the Monastic Church at Canterbury. During January, 1186, the Archbishop took possession of the Churches of Monkton and Eastrey, the rectorial tithes of those churches having been appropriated by Archbishop Richard (1173-84) for the use of the Almonry of the Monastery. Another subject of dispute between the Archbishop and the monks was the Collegiate Church for Secular Canons that Archbishop Baldwin proposed to establish at Hackington, outside Canterbury, which Prior Honorius and the monks strongly opposed. Eventually in March, 1188, Pope Clement III. wrote and ordered the Prior of Faversham Abbey, and Firman, the Master of this Hospital of St. James, to excommunicate all those who were the enemies of the Monks of Christ Church, and had violently entered their Monastery. After three warnings they pronounced the sentence of excommunication in the month of April. Archbishop Baldwin was then so greatly offended with Firmin, that he ordered the oxen, sheep, ploughs, etc., belonging to this Hospital to be seized and taken away. Then fearing that the leprous women should lose their substance, and that the Archbishop would not forgive him, Firmin was obliged to appeal to the Pope, at which the officials of the Archbishop were more angry, and persecuted Firmin all the more (*Gervase of Canterbury*, vol. i., pp. 423, 427).

Then, at the request of Firmin, about 1195, Prior Geoffrey and the monks of Christ Church undertook the custody and protection of the Hospital, both its government and the maintenance of the three priests and one clerk for the religious services.

"Prior Geoffrey and the Monks of the Church of Christ in Canterbury, out of love and pity, with the consent and approval of Archbishop Hubert Walter (1193-1205) and Master Firmin the Warden of the Hospital of St. James outside Canterbury, agree to take under their protection and maintain the aforesaid Hospital of St. James, and we will provide and maintain in the same always three priests, one of whom shall daily celebrate the Mass of the Blessed Virgin, another sing the Requiem for the Benefactors to the House, and the third shall say the ordinary services, and these three priests shall have one clerk. There shall be in the House always twenty-five leprous women presented by us. Out of the income from the Church of Bradgate [*i.e.*, Bredgar] and others rents, lands, goods, alms, and other gifts made to the same, we agree to provide such priests as are necessary to officiate at the services for leprous women. And that all may be duly carried out for ever to this present agreement we have affixed our Seal. Witnesses: Gilbert de Glanville, Bishop of Rochester (1185-1215); Henry de Castillon, Archdeacon of Canterbury; Roger de Lurdingdon, Abbot of St. Augustine's (1176-1212); and Algar, Abbot of Faversham (1188-1214)" (Register B, fol. 426, Cathedral Library, Canterbury).

When Nicholas, the son of Baldwin, in April, 1198, granted to the Prior and monks of Christ Church all rights to three acres of land, with their appurtenances, they are described as situated between Worthgate and the Hospital of St. James.

About the year 1200 Hamo Fitz Etard de Crevecœur, of Blean, gave, and by charter confirmed to God and the Church of Christ at Canterbury, in pure alms for his soul, ancestors, and successors, a rent of 23d., which is paid to him by the Brothers and Sisters of the Hospital of St. James near Canterbury, at the Feast of St. John the Baptist, from a certain piece of land situated in the lands of the aforesaid Brothers and Sisters, which is called the land of Eilmar, having the spring called Wlurad (*fons Wluradi*) to the north, and my land called Horldune through which a stream flows, on the east. This money was to be paid at the Sacristy of the Monastery on the Nativity of St. John the Baptist to light the Beam (*throni*) before the Image of the Saviour over against the Altars of St. John the Evangelist and St. Gregory the Bishop. In my Manor Court of Bleau. A seal of green wax representing a knight on a horse (Chartæ Antiquæ, B. 327, Cathedral Library). The witnesses are similar to a grant by the same Hamo to Prior Geoffrey (1191-1213).

Hamo Pikenot granted for himself and his heirs to the Brethren and Sisters of the Hospital of St. James outside Canterbury, all the right and claim he had by writ of the King in the Court of the Abbot of St. Augustine, to that stone messuage (*illo messuagio lapideo*) with its appurtenances that was formerly John Pikenot's in the parish of St. Andrew, between the high way and the land of John Harcin, that John Pikenot gave in pure and perpetual alms to the aforesaid Hospital. Witnesses: Thomas de Mile, then Steward of the Abbey of St. Augustine, John Turte, John Chiche, Henry Say, John Fitz Terry, John Fitz-Robert, Richard le Adtuite, Thomas Speciar, Osmund Polre (Chartæ Antiquæ, C. 712, Cathedral Library). There is no date to this deed, but John Turte and Thomas Speciar were the Bailiffs of Canterbury in 1222.

The chartulary of this hospital is now in the British Museum (32,098), and was compiled from the evidences of the hospital and written on vellum in 14 Edward IV. (1474-75) by William Hadleigh, D.D., the Sub-Prior of Christ Church Monastery, and Warden of this hospital.

This William Hadleigh, who became a monk at Canterbury in 1444, occupied many of the offices in his Monastery, being also Warden of Canterbury Hall at Oxford, 1454-68, and, after his return to Canterbury, the Sub-Prior for twenty-seven years. He died on the day of St. Wulstan, the Bishop and Confessor (June 7), in 1499, aged seventy-three years, and was buried in the middle of the Chapel of the Infirmary of the Monastery (*Chronicle of John Stone*, edited by W. G. Searle, for the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, 1902).

From the chartulary we learn that "A——, the Countess of Augi (Ewe, or Eu), gave and granted in pure alms the rent of one marc (13s. 4d.) in the parish of Elham from a piece of new heath ground (*in nova terra bruarie*), to the Church of St. James, that is founded outside the City of Canterbury on the south side, for the maintenance of the sick brethren and sisters there. This was given on the Vigil of St. James. Witnesses: Benedict, priest of the Church of St. Margaret; Auhetilo, the priest; German, the priest; Master Feramin; Alfrid, the steward; Alexander Carbunel, Osbert de Chilham, Roger White, Geoffrey de Blodbleane," etc. (Chartulary, fol. 20).

This is probably Adelida, the daughter of William de Albini, who married John, Count of Eu (died in 1172), and through his wife became possessed of the Manor of Elham. Master Feramin, the founder, is a witness. Or it might be their granddaughter, Alice de Eu, who married Ralph de Ysenden. In 1534 the hospital had this rent of 13s. 4d. at Blodbeane, in Elham.

Dionisia de Glynde, the daughter of Godefry de Malling (about the year 1200), confirmed the grant of those two acres that her father made over to the Hospital of St. James; the two acres which her mother gave, and also the one acre that Richard, her husband, gave. These five acres belong to my tenement of Tanintone, and were given in pure alms for their souls. Witnesses: Hubert, Archbishop of Canterbury [1193-1205], the Prior of Christ Church, Nicholas Wales, Reginald de Cornhill, Theodric the goldsmith, Magister Thomas de Salket, Theobald de Godwineston, Eustace de Wenchepe, Jordan, rector of Charing (Chartulary, fol. 2).

Wido the son of William Pycoth in the 8 Henry III. (1223-24) granted to the leprous brothers and sisters of the Hospital of St. James in the suburb of Canterbury, one acre of his land with appurtenances in the parish of Bradegare in a place called Degesdane, paying yearly to him and his heirs 5d. at the Feast of St. Michael (Chartulary, fol. 3).

Thomas the son of Henry de Bradgare in 37 Henry III. (1252-53) gave to this Hospital two acres of land in Bradgare in the field called Eggesdane (Chartulary, fol. 3).

Peter Dodemane of Bordene for the good of his soul, wife, children, and ancestors, gave in 1253 to the Brothers and Sisters of this Hospital of St. James, one acre of land in Bredgare. Joan his widow in 1270 gave up all her right and claim to this acre (Chartulary, fol. 4).

In Register J of Christ Church Monastery, Canterbury, are "The Rents of Gavelik* received in the Treasury of Christ Church" about the year 1290:

* "The tenant of land in Gavelkind, did suit to his Lord's Court, and paid all the accustomed rents, duties, and services, which if he withdrew, then by 'Gavelet' in the Court Baron, the Lord recovered them, or recovered entry into his tenement" (*History of Gavelkind*, by Charles Sandys, 1851, p. 249).

"From the Hospital of St. James:—

"In the parish of St. Margaret in Witemede (called Hottemede in Register A) at the middle of Lent 8d.

"In the parish of St. Mildred from the land of Estvald (? Eastfield) against the Hospital at the same time 2d.

"From Aluncia son of W. Odon at the Feast of St. Michael 19d." (Register J, p. 267, and Register A, fol. 554).

Prince Edward, the son of King Edward I., when at Chartham on July 8, 1305, wrote to Prior Henry de Eastrey "that he would receive Rose de Mereworth as a sister of the Hospital of St. James, with the livery that pertains thereto, according to her estate and for love of us" (*History of the Weald of Kent*, by Robert Furley, vol. ii., p. 261).

Prior Henry de Eastrey, on November 1, 1329, complained that a certain cleric (named William Burgoos) pretending that he was the Warden of the Hospital of St. Thomas of Eastbridge, in Canterbury, by undue favour which he has with the "Auditores Causarum" of the Court of the Archbishop, is causing oppression and expense to the poor persons in the Hospital of St. James, outside Canterbury (Register L, fol. 170, Cathedral Library, Canterbury).

Robert de Hathbrand, the Prior of Christ Church (1338-70), on December 1, 1342, gave his consent that Christiana, the Prioress of the Hospital of St. James, and the sisters there, might receive Alice de Hartlip during her life, in the same lodging near the gate which the Lady de Lynch had whilst she lived, with free coming and going to the same. And if Alice de Hartlip died leaving her sister Joan surviving, then Joan was to have the same for her life, provided they kept the room in repair during the time (Register L, fol. 78).

This same Prior next year wrote to a friend named Dominus E. de Grimesby, at the Court of the King, the following letter:

"Trusty friend, whereas the poor Hospital of St. James, which is of our foundation, and under our protection, has been grievously burdened by divers contributions granted to the King by the laity, and that the goods and resources of the said House do not even suffice for the maintenance of the Prioress and her sisters of the same House, as plainly appears by an Inquisition lately returned into Chancery at the suit of the Prioress and sisters. We heartily beseech you that you will deal gently with the property of the Hospital, and so act that the Prioress and Sisters may follow up the suit which they have begun for obtaining their discharge, until they obtain a favourable settlement."

Between the years 1344 and 1348 Prior Hathbrand wrote to the Registrar of the Archbishop, asking him to postpone certain proceedings in connection with the hospital, of whom we have been and are the Guardians, for that the Prioress and her sisters had been cited before the Court of the Archbishop with reference to the Church of Bradgate (or Bredgar) that belongs to them (Register L, fol. 78).

Queen Philippa (of Hainault), the wife of Edward III., wrote about a corrody in the hospital. To this Prior Robert de Hathbrand replied on August 18 (the year is not given, but it was between 1344 and 1348):

"To the right honourable Lady, the Lady Philippa, by the grace of God, Queen of England, Lady of Ireland, and Duchess of Aquitaine, her humble and devoted chaplains the Prior and monks of the Church of Canterbury recommend themselves, prepared to perform her commandments and will. Most noble Lady, we received your letter on the seventeenth day of August (requesting us) to grant at your request, to Alice, the widow of John de Bray, formerly one of your servants—a maintenance for life in St. James' Hospital near Canterbury. Right honourable Lady, please to understand that it is not for us to bestow or grant any such thing in that place; for there is a Prioress with her sisters, and they of their own will can and do freely dispose of their own goods as they think best for their own profit. Wherefore we cannot of our good will fulfil your commandment and request, and therefore, most gracious Lady, we beg you, if you please, to hold us excused in this case. The most high Lord, well-beloved Lady, have you in his keeping, and multiply to you honours in body and soul. Written in our Chapter the 18th day of August" (Register L, fol. 80).

About the same time the Prior wrote to the Archbishop (John de Stratford) about the poor sisters of St. James's, near Canterbury, who were unable to pay the tax of a "Fifteenth" to the King because of their poverty, and asked the help of the Archbishop that they may be excused the payment.

In the year 1349 Prior Robert de Hathbrand certified that the Prioress and the sisters of St. James's, in the suburb of Canterbury, commonly known as Wincheap, which was under the patronage of the Monastery, that although religious women lived there, yet it was not under any approved rule, or vow, or profession made (the same as a nun), but the inmates could leave the hospital when they wished, like other seculars.

(*To be concluded.*)

Notes on the Older Eastbourne.

By J. C. Wright,
Author of *Bygone Eastbourne*, etc.

AS a health resort, Eastbourne is comparatively modern; as a village, it dates back to Roman times. It is almost certain that a Roman villa was situated here, and was one of the outlying stations of ancient Anderida. Mr. Lower has suggested that this was the country seat of some Roman commander. Portions of the villa have constantly been unearthed; and in the immediate neighbourhood there are many traces of Roman encampments. When we come to Saxon times, however, our ground is firmer. Antiquaries are agreed that there is sufficient evidence to prove the existence of an Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Mill Gap, situate at Upperton. Numerous skeletons have been discovered in the neighbourhood; in the left hand of each skeleton is usually found a short knife, or "seax."

From Domesday Book we learn the place was written *Borne*. It was a Hundred of itself, its principal manor being held by the Count of Mortain. It was then assessed at forty-six hides, and there was land sufficient for twenty-eight ploughs. Borne paid the Count—who was the Conqueror's half-brother—£40 per annum. Gathering up a few isolated facts from records of the place, it may be said that Borne was, in the early part of its history, cut up into "burghs," and that it consisted of one real and undivided township, whose inhabitants had certain duties to fulfil for the general good of the community. That the town continued to be of comparative importance is proved from the statement that in 1302 "Seford and Burn were required to provide one ship between them for a Scottish expedition." Again, twenty-two years later, it is recorded that King Edward II. made a journey through Sussex, and arriving at Bourne (its spelling frequently varied) "considerable presents were made for the King's use," including cheese, wine, wax, oats, "3 quarters beef, 3 carcases mutton, 1½ hog, 5 rabbits, 1 bream." In the following reign—Edward III.—the place was taxed to provide funds towards the cost of the French wars, then raging.

In 1587 a survey was made by Sir Thomas Palmere and Sir Walter Covert, two deputy lieutenants of the county, a copy of which is now in the British Museum. From this interesting document we find there was "no landing onwards to Borne, where is a decayed earthen bulwark, which should be mended with flankers." The measures taken for defence were happily never tested, but a stimulus appears to have been given to the place, for a few years later an enrolment of arms took place, and "Estborne is charged to supply 200 loads of coal."

It will have been noticed that the manor of Bourne (for so it was spelt later, and eventually Eastbourne) was of considerable importance in Norman times. In the year 1467, during the reign of Edward IV., Baron de Roos held it, but because of his adherence to the Lancastrian party he was deprived of it. Subsequently, however, the manor was restored, and afterwards became divided into three portions, which were spoken of, though somewhat incorrectly, as separate manors. These were conveyed to Jacob Burton, John Selwyn, and Thomas Gildridge, who had the chief lordship between them. From this date—the year 1554—the manors were known respectively as Eastbourne Wilson, otherwise Burton; Eastbourne Selwyn; and Eastbourne Gildridge. The first of these passed from

The Hospitals of Kent.

III.—ST. JAMES'S, NEAR CANTERBURY.

(*Concluded from* p. 19.)

By Arthur Hussey.

WHEN John, the King of France, returned through Canterbury on July 4, 1360, he made offerings at the shrine of St. Thomas, and also gave two nobles (13s. 4d.) to the Hospital of St. James (*Gentleman's Magazine*, September, 1859, p. 277).

John Bryan, mason, of the parish of St. Mary at Northgate, died in 1401, being buried in the Church of St. Gregory, and was a benefactor to all the religious houses and hospitals in Canterbury, giving—"To the Sisters of St. James's 3s. 4d." (*Consistory*, vol. i., fol. 11).

Edmund Haute, by his will, proved October 9, 1408, gave to the Sisters of St. James's, near Canterbury, 20s. He was buried in Christchurch, and left a bequest to all the hospitals at Canterbury (*Consistory*, vol. ii., fol. 17).

Prior John de Wodensburgh (1411-1427) in the year 1414 held a Visitation of the Hospital, and afterwards drew up new regulations for its governance, when it would seem, as in the case of the Hospital of St. Lawrence, there were both Brothers and Sisters in the Hospital of St. James.

"New regulations made after the Visitations of the Hospital of St. James, near Canterbury, by the Prior of Christ Church:

"John, by divine permission Prior of the Church of Canterbury, Warden and Visitor of the Hospital of St. James, near Canterbury, of our foundation, to our beloved the Brethren and Sisters of the Hospital, greeting. At our recent Visitation made of the said Hospital, that it may be profitable to the correction and usefulness of the same Hospital, both in spiritual matters as in worldly affairs, in virtue of your obedience we require you to keep inviolate for all future time, as follows:

"1. We order and require that all the Brethren and Sisters of the Hospital shall attend at the chapel within their precincts, every day keep the canonical-hours and mass in the said chapel, said and celebrated in their hearing, unless by reason of their business or other reasonable cause, they are allowed by the head of the same Hospital to be absent at those times.

"2. Further, we order that the number of Chaplains by the ancient regulations of the Hospital shall be sufficient for the needs of the Hospital. That the Chaplains in the chapel celebrate the divine hours properly daily, except by lawful hindrance, saying the canonical-hours in a loud voice, so that the Brethren and Sisters then present may be able to hear, as they say the same, striking the same note according to the custom used in the Hospital from ancient time.

"We further appoint and order, that the Brethren and Sisters of the Hospital shall refrain from talking in their chapel, under pain of punishment; and each one of them every day shall say, with devotion, the Lord's Prayer; with the Salutation of the Angel to the Blessed Mary, as our predecessors in their visitations enjoined and required if it can be conveniently done.

"3. That no one shall be received as a Brother (*in fratrem*) or anyone as a Sister of the Hospital, without the knowledge and approval of the Prior of the Church of Canterbury for the time being; and the same we require of the Chaplain of the Hospital.

"4. To these we require that a chest shall be placed in a secure place within the Hospital, secured by three different locks and three different keys, of which keys the Prioress shall have one, one of the Brethren of the Hospital a second, if it be possible chosen by his Brethren, otherwise one of the Sisters appointed by the greater part of her fellow Sisters, but the third key the Cellarer of the Hospital shall have. In that chest shall be kept the common seal of the Hospital, with all the writings, charters, and deeds of the same Hospital.

"5. That in the aforesaid Visitation, we have learnt the present Prioress of the Hospital has been accustomed, and is accustomed, to receive solely, all the rents and income of the Hospital, without the knowledge of her fraternity, and likewise without consulting them to expend the same. We will and require that henceforth shall be

brought to the said Prioress (and whoever shall be for the time being in the Hospital), no sums of money without the knowledge of her Sisters, according to the foundation of the said Hospital. But money thus received, if if shall not be required to be spent at that time, we will and command it shall be placed in the chest. We also order that no keeper of the aforesaid keys, shall hand over to anyone the key placed in their charge.

"6. That the Prioress four times in every year, viz.: On the Feast of St. Hiliary (January 13), the Finding of the Holy Cross (May 3), Saint Peter ad Vincula (August 1), and All Saints (November 1), present a statement to the Brethren of all the rents and income of the Hospital, received that year by her or in her name, and the same account after the Festival of All Saints, present to the Prior of the Church of Canterbury for the time being, or his deputy, before the Feast of Nativity of the Lord (December 25), every year.

"7. That the Brethren and Sisters of the Hospital shall not let to farm the Church of Bradgare, nor any other of their possessions or tenements, neither sell nor give away wood or underwood and shall seal no writing with their common seal, or seal anything whatsoever, without the assent of the Prior of Christ Church, Canterbury, for the time being.

"8. We order that if it should happen that the Prioress of the Hospital should be absent one day from the same, that she shall depute a suitable member of her community, who, during her absence shall be capable of supplying her place.

"9. That in our Visitation it has been made known to us, each of the Brethren and Sisters of Hospital are to receive ten shillings every year in current coin, from the outgoings of the same Hospital (in addition to the bread and beer provided for them in common), for their clothing, which is not provided for them in common, and provides various things required, so that the immovable goods of the Hospital within a few years have thus been increased. For a better distribution of money among them, for that purpose yearly made, we allow therefore, after mature consideration, that every year in the future, each of the Brethren and Sisters of the Hospital, in addition to the aforesaid ten shillings, at the Feast of All Saints shall be paid 3s. 4d. of the money of England, from the goods of the Hospital community.

"10. Because it is fitting, the women approach not near holy things, to have to do with the sacred vessels, or to minister about the altar, we order that no Sister of the Hospital, or any other woman, whilst divine service is being celebrated in the chapel of the Hospital, shall stand or sit anywhere about or near the altar, or presume to minister to the priests celebrating divine service, or saying the canonical-hours; when, according to the original foundation of the Hospital, the priests or chaplains ought to have one clerk who should help in such things; for whom we require there ought to be provided from the common income of the Hospital, such things as shall be necessary to minister with, and a surplice at the expense of the Hospital, whilst he goes about his duties.

"11. Also we further order and require, that so often as there shall be made a distribution of bread and beer among the community for the support of the Brethren and Sisters of the Hospital one of the Sisters shall be nominated and chosen, if they so will, by the Brethren and Sisters, or the greater part of them, who shall be required to fetch all the sustentation, and equally distribute the bread and the beer among the Brethren and Sisters of the Hospital, for the aforesaid distribution.

"12. Moreover, we further add to the aforesaid regulations that the Prioress of the Hospital shall arrange or transact no business of the community, without the consent of the greater part of the Brethren and Sisters of the Hospital, or carry out at any great expense the reparation of the Hospital or any of its buildings, either suitable or necessary about the same, which shall exceed the sum of twenty shillings in a year, without the previous consent of the Brethren and Sisters of the Hospital, or the greater part of them,

"13. Also we add to the foregoing, that the Prioress of the Hospital who is, or shall be, for the time being, shall receive no malingerers or loiterers within the boundaries of the Hospital, without the consent of her Sisters or the greater part of them, and the

permission of us and our successors asked and obtained.

"14. Finally, because we found out, that no orders, warnings, and necessary admonitions, ordered by our predecessors after their visitations of the same Hospital have been carried out or fulfilled; therefore we require you to inviolably keep these rules which are sent to you as our laws and regulations drawn up by these our present letters for you, under pain of the greater excommunication. Requiring moreover both the orders, warnings, admonitions of our predecessors, as also ours now written, under penalty for disobedience or contempt; that six times a year at various times, they shall be read and also clearly explained, in that house where you are accustomed to read the book of your prayers every day, under the penalty just before expressed.

"In testimony whereof we have set our Seal. Dated in our Chapter House the eighth day of February, 1415" (*Letters of Christ Church*, vol. ii., p. 300).

An indenture was made September 6, 1430, between Joana, Prioress of St. James's, near Canterbury, and the Sisters of the same, on the one part; and William (de Molash), Prior of Christ Church and the convent of the same, of the other part. The Prioress and Sisters by unanimous consent granted and made over to the Monastery the land and tenement of the Prioress and Sisters situated at Tilarnehill . . . in the parishes of Hakynton and of St. Cosmus and St. Damien in the Blean, containing 94 acres, 3 rods, and 33 perches of land; to have and hold by the Prior and Convent and their successors from the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel next coming, for the term of forty years next following, paying yearly to the Prioress and Sisters and their successors, 33s. 4d. at the Feasts of Easter and St. Michael by equal portions" (*Register S.*, fol. 387).

William Benet, the second Mayor of Canterbury, who died in 1463, gave to the Sisters of St. James's 5s. (*Archdeaconry Wills*, vol. i., 6).

Roger Ridley, of the parish of St. Mildred, died in 1471, and gave 6s. 8d. to the Sisters of the Hospital of St. James (*Archdeaconry Wills*, vol. ii., 3).

Nicholas Underdowne, senior of the parish of St. Peter in Thanet, by his will proved February 17, 1482, gave: To the Sisters of St. James's outside the walls of the City of Canterbury 10s. (*Archdeaconry Wills*, vol. iii., 23).

John Chambleyn of the parish of St. Paul's, in 1475, gave to the Sisters of St. James's 20d. (*Archdeaconry Wills*, vol. ii., 16).

Thomas Wood, of the parish of St. Mildred, in 1498, gave: To the Prioress and Sisters of St. James's 20s., equally divided among them (*Archdeaconry Wills*, vol. vii., 3).

Administration of the goods of Katherine Tipinden of the Hospital of St. James, near Canterbury, was granted February 16, 1499, to Robert Tipinden of Halden natural son of the same (*Archdeaconry Administrations*, vol. i., fol. 122).

Cuthbert Tunstall, on behalf of Archbishop William Warham and with his authority, held a Visitation of the "house of the Sisters of St. James's, outside the walls of the City of Canterbury," on September 13, 1511, when it was stated:

That Agnes Inys, the Prioress, was eighty-four years of age, and said that the Sisters have not bread and wood as they should through the Sub-Prior of Canterbury, as she stated at the last visitation of the house.

Richard Wells, palar [or forest officer], lived in the Precincts, and his wife sold beer, and they were very contentious and abusive, causing discord through the number of people who visited their house.

Joan Chambers, also eighty-four years old, had been in the house more than forty years.

Alice Bromfield, aged eighty, had been a Sister eighteen years. Edith Herne, aged thirty-six, had been there fourteen years. Joan Crouche, aged fifty, had been there three years.

All the Sisters said that the Prioress defamed them, and several times told them they were incontinent and public-women, to the great scandal of the house.

The Prioress was ordered not to use such words to the Sisters, and that each one should be obedient and attentive to the Prioress, as required by their rules and profession of obedience (*British Magazine*, vol. xxix., p. 36).

During this same Visitation of the church

and parish of Charing, on September 26, 1511, a Presentment was there made:

That the Sisters at Canterbury do not pay scot and lot from the lands which they hold in the parish of Charing, towards the building of the Tower of the Church.

In answer to this the Sub-Prior of Christ Church appeared, and denied in the name of the Sisters, they were bound by such customs. The subject was remitted to the Archbishop (*British Magazine*, vol. xxx., p. 164).

Herbert Elneve, of the parish of Smeeth, where he was buried in 1518, gave: To every Alms-House called Lepers, in the Shire of Kent 3s. 4d. (*Consistory Wills*, vol. xii,, fol. 123).

John Marten of Thanington (in which parish this Hospital was situated), by his will proved May 24, 1532, gave: To every Sister of St. James's 6d.; to Our Blessed Lady of St. James's a taper of 1 lb. of wax; and to the Highway between St. James's and the Barbican Cross 13s. 4d. (*Archdeaconry Wills*, vol. xix., 8).

The *Valor Ecclesiasticus* (1534) has the following information:

"Receipts: The site of the Hospital and Grange with the lands belonging to the same, yearly £6 12s. 6d.

"From the sale of Wood at the Blean called Grymesfield, belonging to the Hospital, 3s. 4d.

"By the rent of demesne lands, rented, yearly £8.

"Sale of Wood there, 10s.

"Rent of a Messuage called Gridley with the lands of the same in Mersham, 73s. 4d.

"Rent of a Messuage and land belonging to the same, called Minchen Court in Shadokehurst, 100s. Sale of Wood there, 10s.

"Rent of the Manor of Fylth in Egerton with its lands, 100s. 9d.

"Rent of the Rectory of Bredgare, £14 11s. 9d.

"Rent of land at Tyler Hill, 33s. 4d.

"Rent of certain parcels of land, upon which late stood the Rectory House of Tanyngton, 2s.

"Rent of one parcel of land in Winchepe, near the land of the Sacrist of Christ Church, 3s. 4d.

"Rent of one parcel of land situated against the granary of the Hospital, 12d.

"Rent of a certain garden called Grenetowne situated below the Hospital, 7s.

"Tenements:—

"Rent from five tenements near the gate of the Hospital, in the parish of Tanyngton, 10s.

"Rent of one tenement in the parish of St. Margaret, 12s.

"Rent of three stables in the same parish, 13s. 4d.

"Rent of one tenement in the parish of St. George, 14s.

"Rent of one tenement in the parish of Holy Cross of Westgate, 10s.

"Rents from five fields without the Hospital, 13s. 4d.

"Total, 72s. 8d.

"Rents in various places:—

"A rent belonging to the same, 23s. 2d.

"A rent at Blodbeane [in Elham], 13s. 4d.

"Profits of the Court there, 5d.

"Rent of assise pertaining to the Manor of Fylth in Egerton, 30s. 3d.

"Profits of the Court there, 15d.

"Rent of a tenement at Minchencourt, 5s. 5d.

"Rents paid:—

"To John Hales esquire, one of the Barons of the Exchequer of the King, for his Mansion of the Dongeon, 13s. 2d.

"To the same for relief after the death of the Prioress, 10s. 11d.

"To the same for suits and hens, of his Manor of Tanyngton, 7s. 5d.

"To the Chamberlaine of St. Angustine's for divers land in Winchepe field, 7s.; and for the lands called Goddyslands, 3s. 6d.

"To the Archbishop of Canterbury for his Manor of Westgate, by demesne lands rented, 10s. 4d.

"To the Priory of St. Gregory, 5s. 8d.

"To the Manor Court of Whitestaple, 5s.

"To the heirs of Master Roper, 7s.

"To the Prior of Combwell, 3s. 4d.

"To the Archbishop's Court of Lyminge, 2s. 8d.

"Alms:—

"In alms at Bredgare distributed each year, 49s.

"In alms given and distributed yearly for Master Firmin, by reason of being the Founder, 3s. 4d.

"To a Chaplain celebrating within the Hospital, £4.

"For wax, holy-bread, and wine, used in the Church, 30s.

"Clear Yearly Income, £32 2s. 1d."

Alice Burrows, by her will dated the Tuesday before the Feast of St. Simon and St. Jude (October 28) in 1539, desired to be buried in the Church of St. James, beside Canterbury, and her exors were to bestow 26s. 8d. in dirige and masses, and almsdeeds to poor people (*Archdeaconry Wills*, vol. xxii., 1).

The Hospital was surrendered on February 25, 1551, and then granted to one Robert Dartnell (or Darknall). He had been admitted a Freeman of Canterbury in 1522, by his marriage with Alice, the daughter of Henry Gosebourne (who was Mayor four different times, and had married Agnes, the daughter of the first John Crispe of Thanet).

When, on May 11, 1536, the commonalty of Canterbury assembled and chose as their Members of Parliament John Starkey, the Chamberlain, and Christopher Levyns, the common-clerk; but when Thomas Cromwell heard of this he had the election cancelled, and two burgesses, Robert Darknall and John Briges, were returned "by the King's direction."

That undated volume in the Cathedral library of the time of Queen Mary contains the following statement:

"That Freeman with one Dartnall caused the Sisters to surrender to the King, and then Dartnall received it by letters-patent. Their lands were worth 100 marcs [£66 13s. 4d.] a year, and Sir Edward Wotton had bought the greater part of the lands. The Sisters had received a pension of 16s. 8d. a year, but there was only one then."

When Queen Mary, on July 8, 1558, passed through Canterbury on her way to the house of Sir Thomas Moyle at Eastwell, the Mayor of Canterbury (George May), with the city mace, rode through Wincheap before the Queen. When they came to the lane leading to a meadow lately belonging to Sir James Hales, the Sheriff of Kent (Thomas Wotton) required the Mayor to lay down his mace, which he refused to do, thus asserting the county rights of Canterbury, carried it as far as the Liberty of the City at the end of the stone wall of St. James's, where the Mayor took leave of the Queen.

The Holmes of the Manor of Scotter, in the Lindsey Vale of the Trent.

By T. B. F. Eminson, M.R.C.S. Eng.

THE valley of the Trent on the western border of Lindsey was in ancient times peculiarly open to hostile incursions from the North Sea, for the Humber and Trent afforded an easy highway, not only into this valley in Lindsey, but also into the great Midland districts. It was in the sixth century, some years after the Roman evacuation of Britain, that the Angles descended on the Isle of Lindsey from sea, estuary, and river. Such incursions were no new event, and to guard against them the Romans had established many military stations, for their colonies in Lindsey were numerous and important. Along the east bank of the Trent there were, it is believed, three such stations: On the north was Alkborough, watching the mouth of the river; twenty miles south was a post on the hills above Gainsborough, guarding the water-way to Torksey and Lincoln; while in the centre of the valley, on Hardwick Hill, recent investigation points to a third post protecting the land route, and giving timely warning by beacon when marauders appeared. The Britons were in a measure Romanized, and doubtless endeavoured to carry out Roman methods of defence by occupying these strong posts of vantage; but they lacked discipline and endurance, and were massacred, expelled, or enslaved, while fresh bands of Anglian adventurers, borne swiftly up the